

**ISO**  **NOVA**<sup>®</sup>

# INSTALLATION GUIDE

Jul. 2014

Patented system

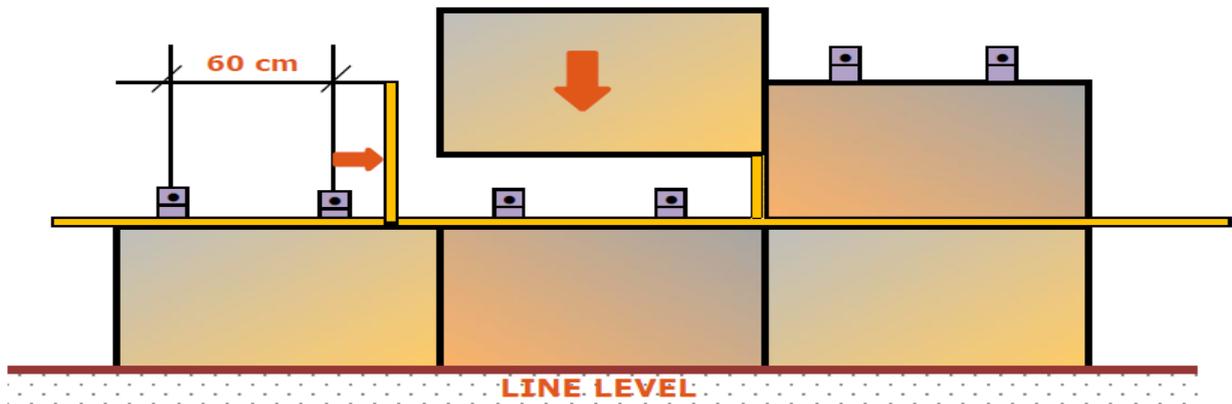




### 3.-ASCENDING LINE ASSEMBLY.

Mounted the top row of panels, they fit into the horizontal profile connector and a new staple line mooring GA every 60 cm to the height of the row panel installed.

We continue placing panels every two staples, relocating the vertical connector for each side and repeat the same steps as in the previous line.

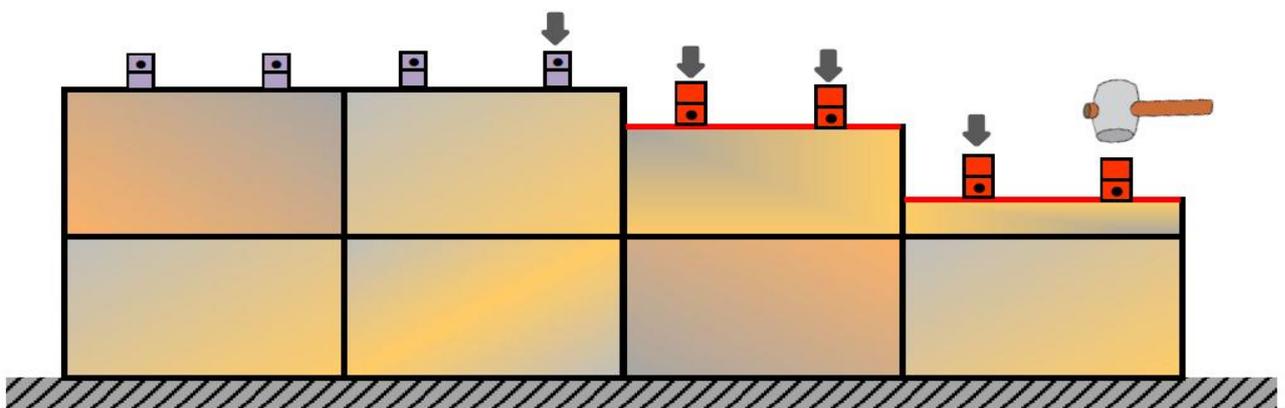


Continuing this process successively upward and side, we will installing rows and covering the face being covered.

### 4.- EDGES AND FIXING BLOCKS.

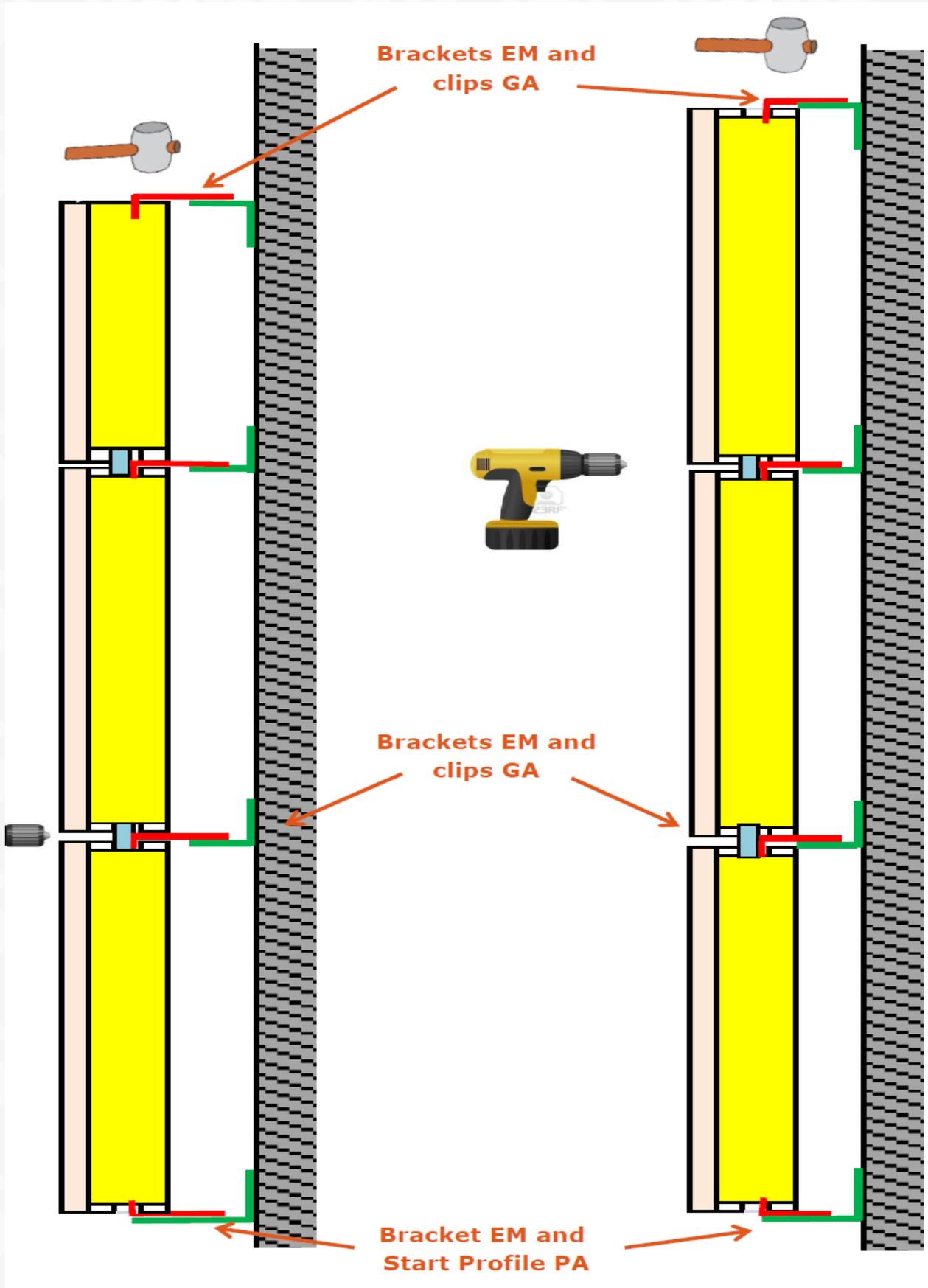
To round off the final closure of the wall in its last row, or in meetings with building facade the same mooring cleat GA flipped when complete panels are used, or nailing mass when using insulation panels used cut to size.

Being equipped squads ripped a hole to insert the anchor bolt, adjust the height of the screw, which will be left with enough torque for this function. Adjust height with a mallet or hammer.



# CUT EDGE

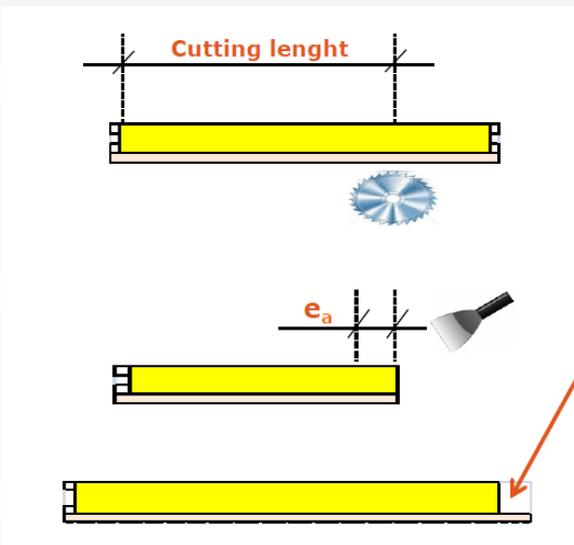
# EDGE WHOLE



## 5.-PREPARATION AND ASSEMBLY OF CORNERS.

The corners of walls are the most sensitive to impacts t misalignment caused by structural movements. This is why it is important to conduct a meeting between solid and firm panels, giving the maximum possible continuity to the thermal insulation.

These gusset panels are usually cut to adjust its length to the actual length measurement of the lining pieces. Listed below how to prepare and make a corner edge and a corner nook in a simple and solid.



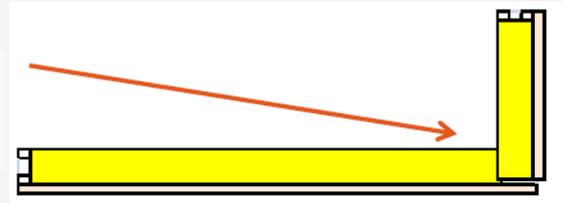
Once known as the panel proceed to court, getting a straight edge for the next corner.

At the right side, we will recess in the foam insulation and remove, leaving one side as in the accompanying sketch.

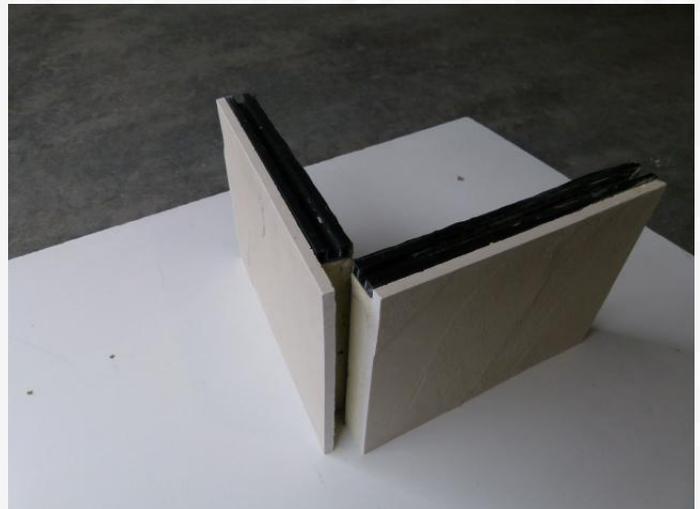
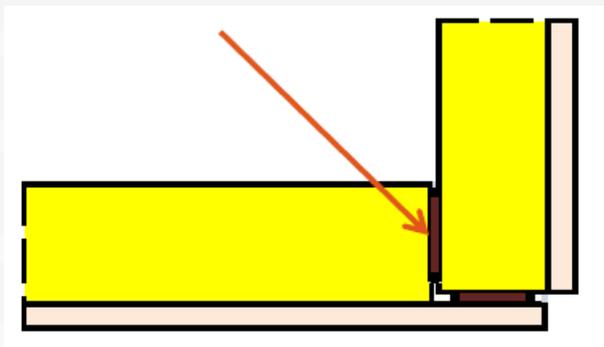
This recess is of the same thickness as the insulating panel.

We have prepared a panel.

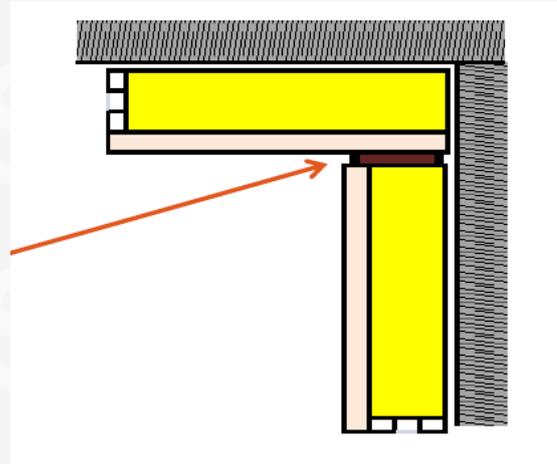
This is the correct way to join two panels at a corner edge.



The joint between panels is strengthened by applying an adhesive elastomeric POLYMER AS-50 or the like serving as the sealant.



In the corners of the simple presentation corner cut panels as joining and sealing his meeting with the adhesive POLYMER AS-50 or similar.

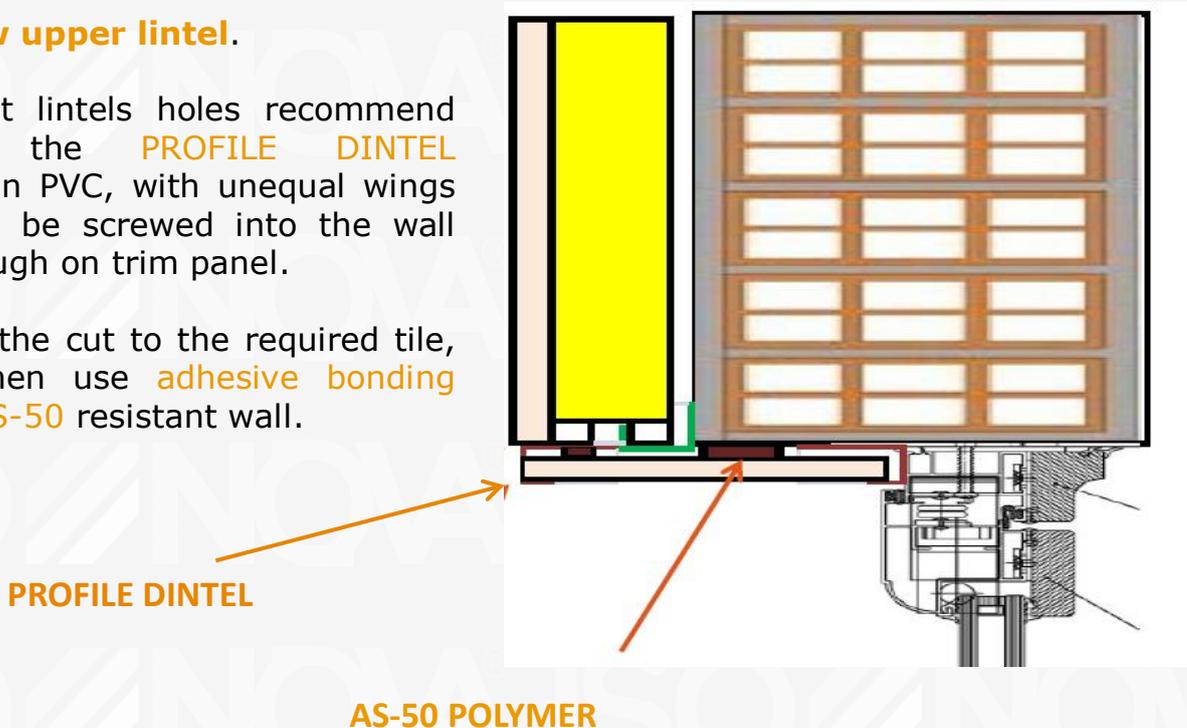


## 6.-GAP AUCTIONS AND PERIMETERS.

### Hollow upper lintel.

To coat lintels holes recommend using the PROFILE DINTEL made in PVC, with unequal wings and to be screwed into the wall and tough on trim panel.

We fit the cut to the required tile, and then use adhesive bonding with AS-50 resistant wall.



### IMPORTANT NOTE:

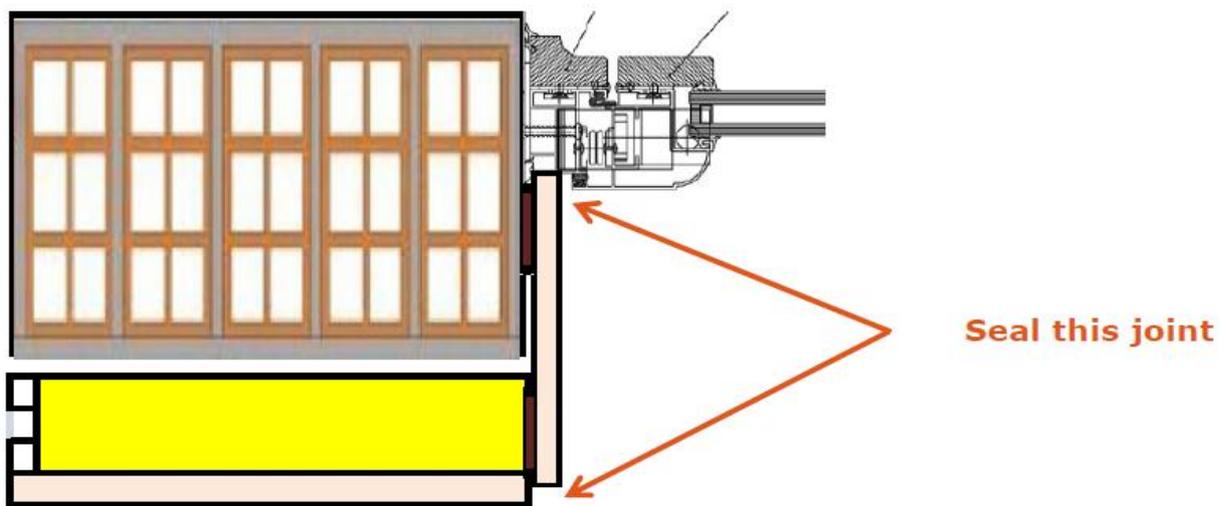
To ensure proper behavior and use of this solution set is a must PROFILE DINTEL mechanically bolted to the masonry wall (anchor + screw) and perimeter PVC profile (self drilling screw) to.

**Joining facing panel and exterior lintel profile should be sealed to prevent accidental water or air unnecessary.**

### Sides jambs of hollows.

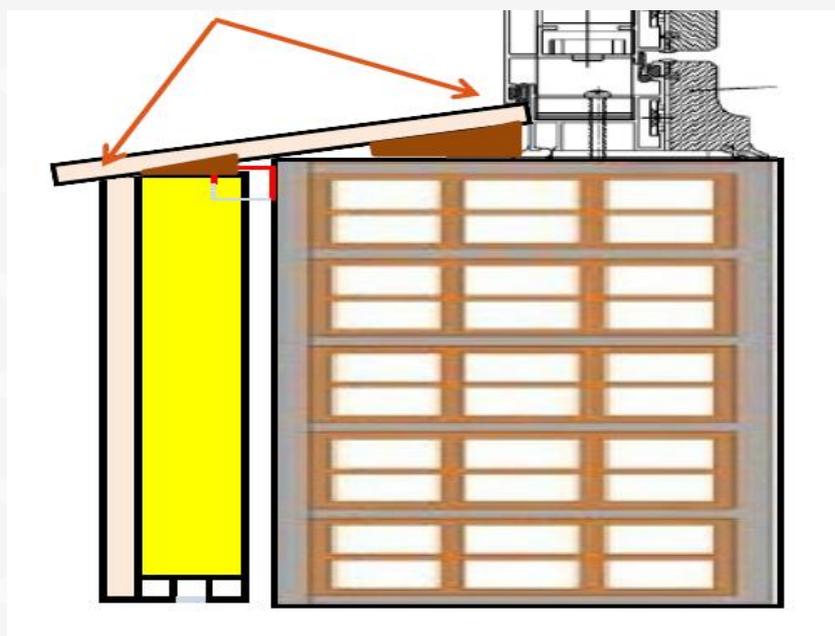
There are several ways to do vertical shots hollow, as this layout and panel meeting to carpentry window-door.

These gaps can be topped with elastomeric adhesive fixed panel AS-50, although it can also be performed with the same panel turning, or the use of metal spikes conformed to the extent necessary.



### Hollow base flashing.

We can use the same solutions as in previous case, taking care to maintain the slope of the outside waters, with particular attention to the sealing of all joints.

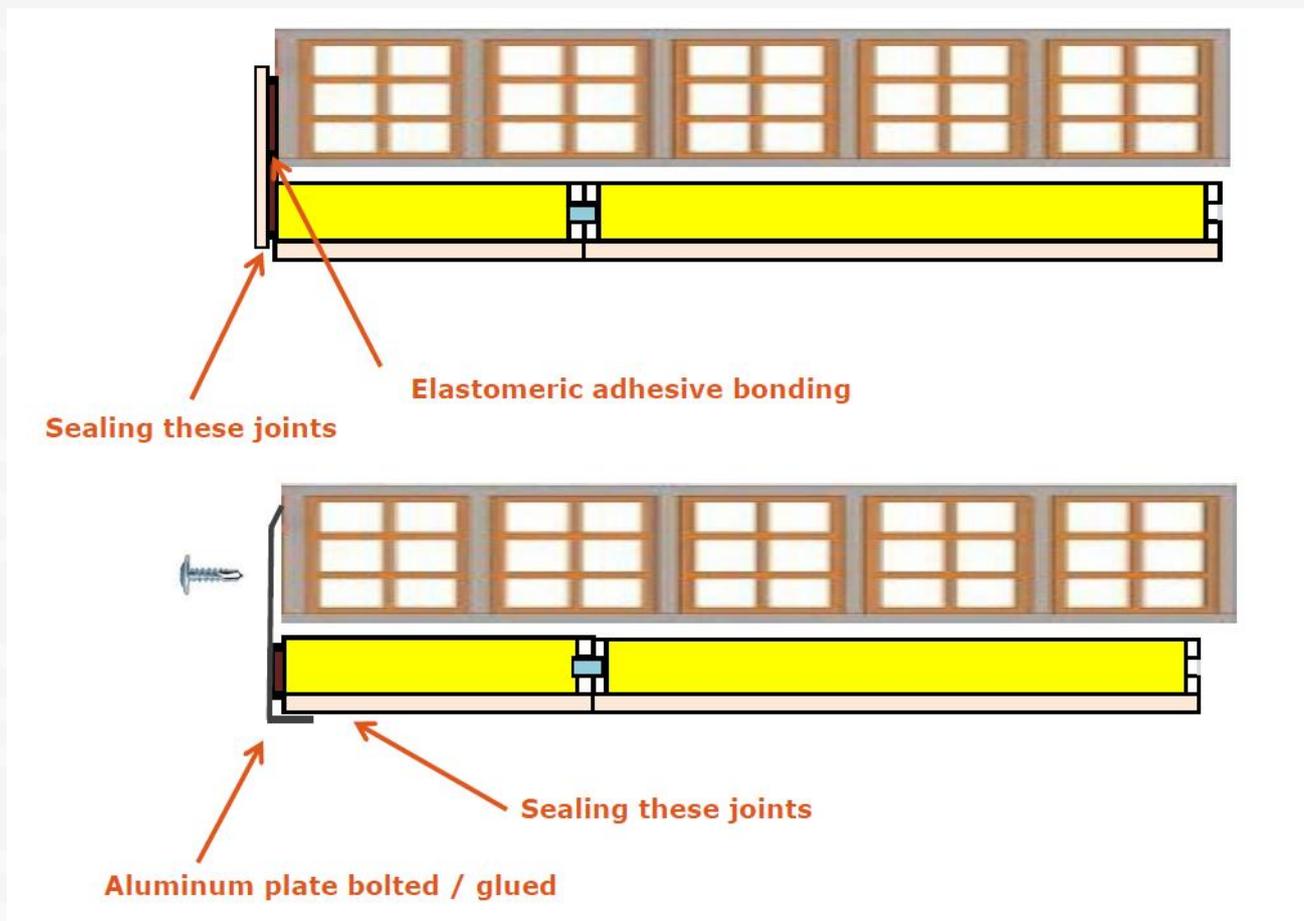


## 7.-AUCTION CLOSING FROM SIDE.

The side kick or front cover can be made with or without insulation, according to the possibilities that allow us to adjacent elements.

Whenever possible should be done with insulation for increased thermal efficiency, then using a corner solution as described above.

In most cases we do not have the space or size needed, so we will be forced to place a lid or top of small size.

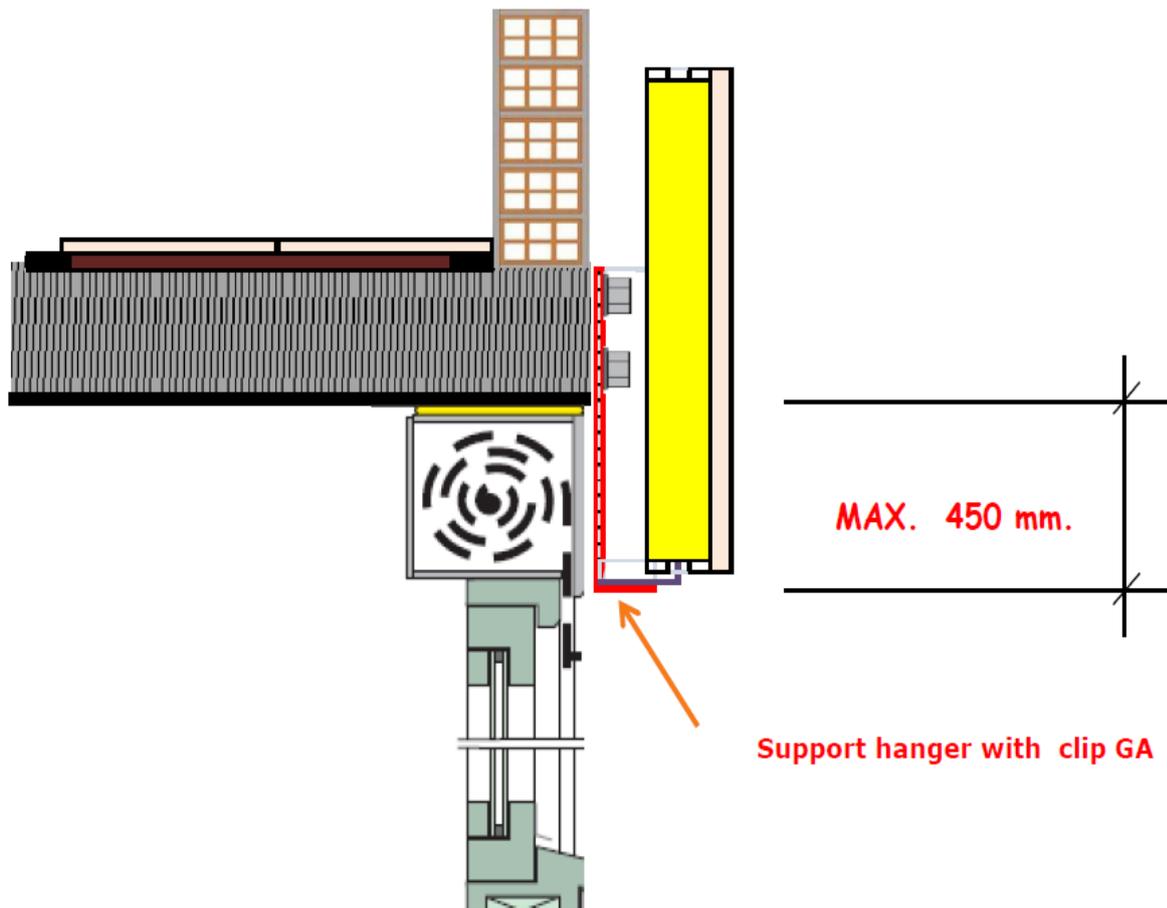


## 8.-SECTIONS AND ELEMENTS HOOK.

During installation of the siding on the facade we are often the problem assembling coating off the hook sections. These are for example drawers taken down shutters or forged elements.

To resolve these cases you should use brackets designed for this purpose, to the square with side length 60 cm reinforcement., Referenced as [Lift Support SD](#)

These supports are fixed to the upper floors or resistive elements, and possible to receive the mounting clips in the same way as a normal control and setting.



It is not recommended to apply this solution to further lift of 45 cm.

In these cases, you must use an auxiliary metal frame dimensioned for each case where EM brackets and clamps are fixed standard GA.

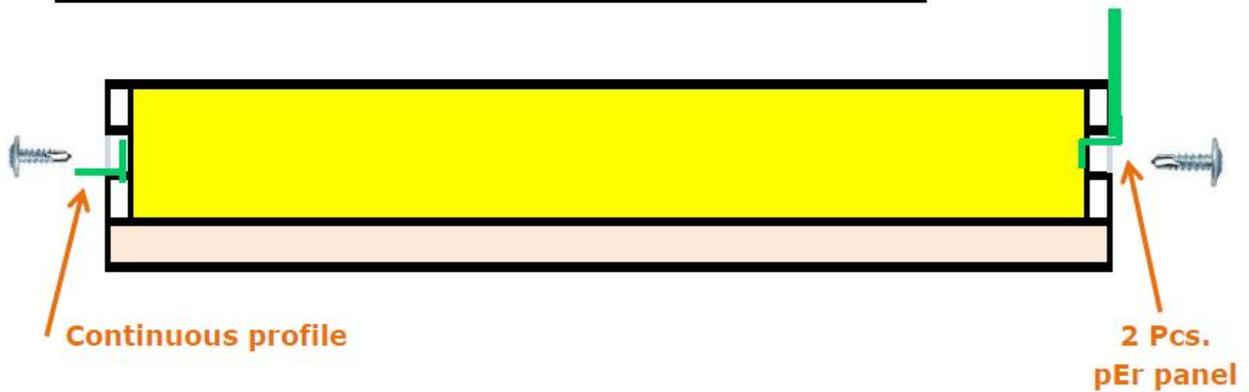
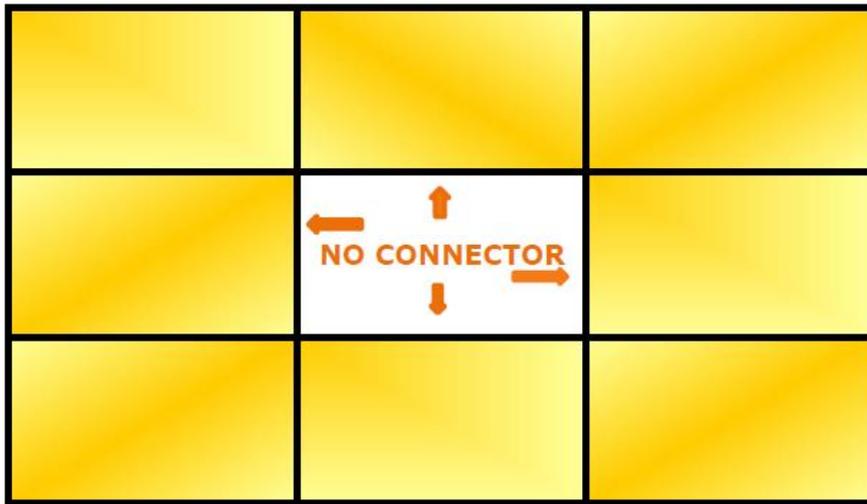
**The mounting bracket on the SD pick resistant elements or forged ALWAYS BE AT LEAST TWO BRACKETS.**

## 9.-PANELMOUNT REPLACEMENT.

When the facade is already finished, is often necessary to replace a damaged panel then either place them in the holes with ties to dismantle the scaffolding and poles.

In these cases has developed a different mounting panel through a staple fixed with chemical anchor, being hidden once installation is completed. To perform this technique in the hollow of the panels should be no profile connector PFC projections involving hollow. (Figure 1)

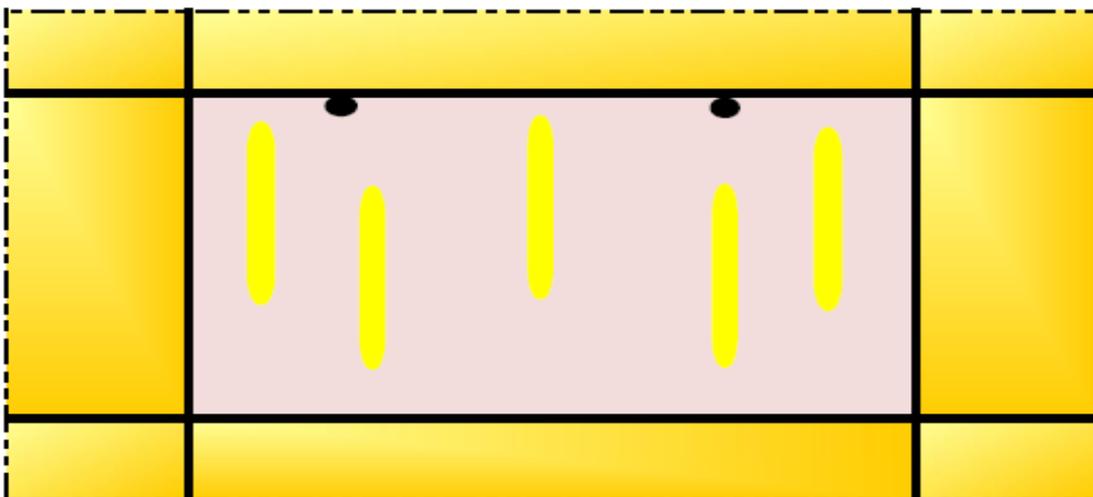
In the new panel to be installed in the hole, was fixed at its lower edge angle PVC retainer acting. The upper edge is fixed by screwing two staples replacement.



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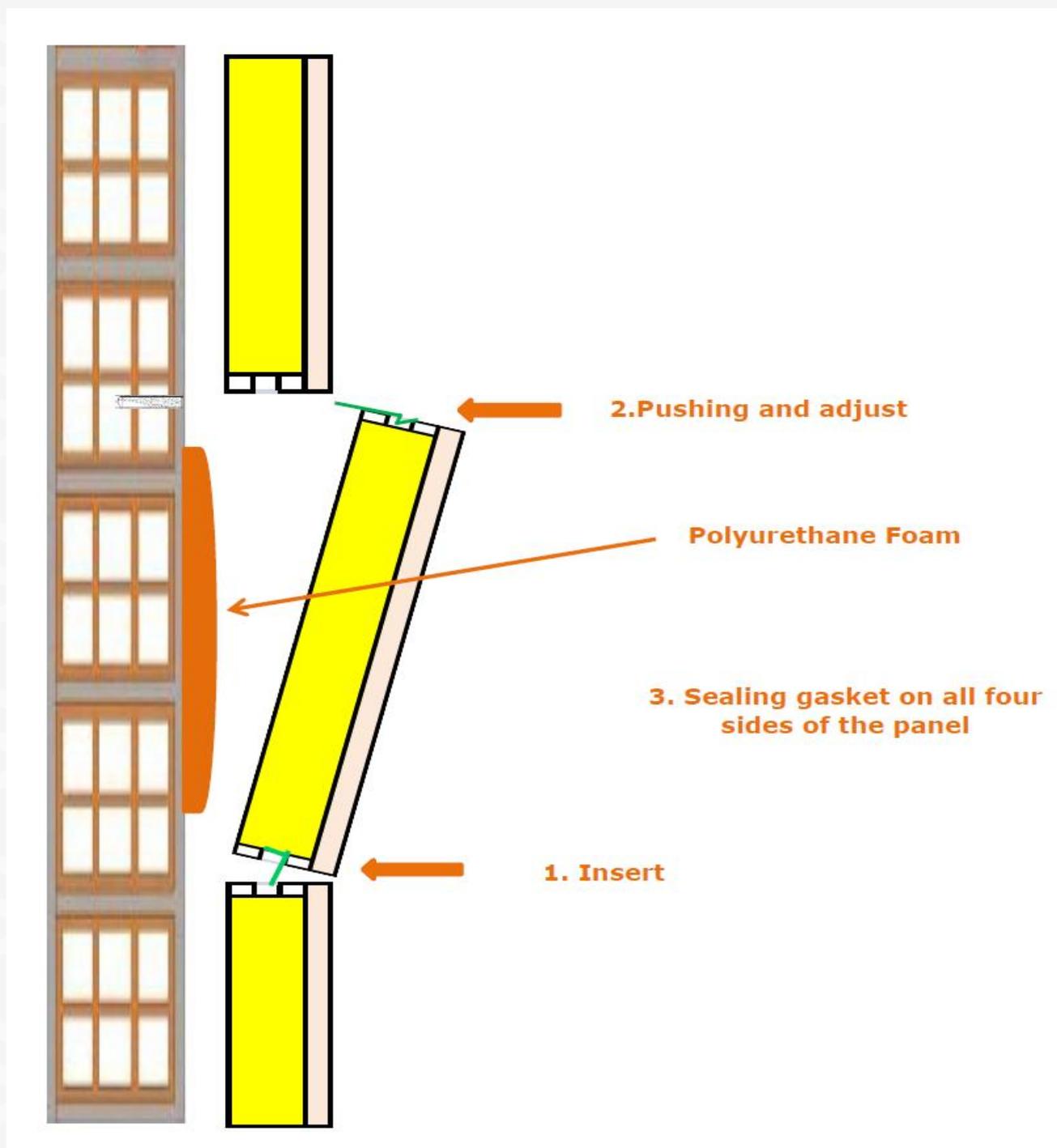
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Ya tenemos todo preparado, tanto el panel a encajar en el hueco como el propio hueco.

Bastará ahora con insertar el panel por su parte inferior en el canto del panel existente y luego empujar por la parte superior hasta insertar las grapas en los anclajes químicos.

Nivelamos el panel con el resto del revestimiento y dejamos actuar al anclaje químico. Para acabar aplicaremos un sellado perimetral de la junta entre paneles, para conseguir la estanqueidad deseada.



ISO//NOVA is a product



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